Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 31 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, January 17, 1794. [Whole No. 489.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tract of LAND, in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chesnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocomico river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. dtf JOHN GORDON.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 13. 2aw3w

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of SIX PER CENT, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 south Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&f1m.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures setts, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.

December 24. mw&stf

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
At Philadelphia, } in Pennsylvania.
At Lancaster, }
At Reading, }

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt } per 100 rations.
Two quarts of vinegar }
Two pounds of soap }
One pound of candles }

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

This day is published,
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET,
(Price a quarter dollar)
A short account of ALGIERS,

Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by
Thomas Dobson,
Price three eighths of a Dollar,
"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."

January 16. dtw

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of
Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES,
for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.

Dec. 19.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-street,
Second door below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&stf

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,
3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

THE YOUNG LADIES'
Drawing Academy,
Under the Direction of
S. FOLWELL,
Will, in a few days, be resumed.

HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.

One or two large Rooms,
In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Lætitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

January 13, 1794. diw

From the Connecticut Courant.

[BY REQUEST.]

To all Christian People—more especially those who take the Connecticut Courant.

HEAVEN bless the heart that loves to give—
May it in ease and plenty live;
May every moment bring encrease
Of wealth, of happiness, and peace;
From every ill of life secure,
May no misfortune find his door,
But safe within his blissful cell,
Let every joy and virtue dwell.
But prayers alone, the wise ones say,
At best are secondary pay;
Therefore be pleas'd to accept this sheet—
Paper, and prayers, are all you'l get,
Thus Congress, when the guineas fled,
Put paper-money in their stead;
And if it prov'd a kind of curse,
'Twas better doing so, than worse—
For tho' ourselves were cheated sore,
It help'd us cheat the British more.
That sheet contains in simple rhime,
The news I've brought from time to time,
Since last, with cap in hand, I came
Begging, *for what I dare not name*—
Give me that *something* if you please,
And you may read it at your ease.
Scarce had our good old friend, the Sun,
Dress'd out in furrs, the year begun,
When lo! beyond the Atlantic flood,
His course was stain'd with faultless blood.
Hark! where from scenes of death afar,
Red Faction blows the trump of war—
Where smiling mid the scenes of strife,
The Mountain whets the deathful knife,
And stalking o'er the carnag'd ground,
Stabs Freedom with a fatal wound—
Lo Louis! from the throne of state
By villains sentenc'd, meets his fate.
See! lost to every sense of good,
And reeking with their sovereign's blood,
His murderers aim the deadly dart,
At fair Antonietta's heart.
No justice binds the hell-hound crew,
Their souls compassion never knew,
But screams of anguish on their ears,
Transcend the music of the spheres;
While tun'd to sweet symphonious swell,
Sounds the loan Tocsin's awful knell.

Next, in this all eventful year,
Flies from his post great Dumourier;
And now the Frenchmen say, he's fled
With all their guilt upon his head,
So erst the Jews, o'erstock'd with evil,
To save themselves and cheat the devil,
Bound all their sins in solemn state,
Upon the scape-goat's luckless pate;
Then bid the staggering creature stray,
Where e'er his nose should lead the way.
But Satan was not such a coot,
To sell Judea for a goat.

But now a chain of despots bring
Their troops, to avenge poor Gallia's king;
That is—since Louis' head is gone,
They tremble stoutly for their own.
Ah worthy George! thy fighting sons,
Deal lustily in—saving bones;
Whene'er attack'd, without delay,
They raise the siege, and run away;
While brave Adol, to fear a stranger,
Boldly approaches nigh to danger,
And scorns to yield, tho' wounded full
Three inches *down towards his skull.*

Behold Marat, whose guilty hand,
Spread ruin o'er his native land—
Whose voice with hoarse infernal yell,
Urg'd on to death his dogs of hell,
When stretch'd the bloody streets along,
Promiscuous lay the slaughter'd throng—
Arrested by the stroke of death,
To female vengeance yields his breath.
See lovely Corde, whose patriot eye,
Beheld bright Peace, her country fly—
Saw Freedom into exile fled,
And justice bow her awful head—
With firm, intrepid, Roman soul,
Deride the Rabble's base controul,
Ascend unmov'd the scaffold-throne,
And dauntless fly to worlds unknown.

And now, to attack this happy land,
Hell musters out his favorite band—
His body guard for storm and wind,
The Gog and Magog of mankind.
Abus'd by England, France and Spain,
On every quarter of the main,
To make our wretchedness complete,
The Algerines send out their fleet;
Thus what the canker worm hath bit,
The palmer worm has come to eat.
Thy cask Columbia, once so snug,
Thro' either head has got a plug,
And soon, this curst barbarian troop,
Will tap it under every hoop.

To escape Abdallah's bloody host,
We'll quit the European coast,
Improve the first propitious gale,
And towards Columbia stretch the sail;
Where we shall find a noisy throng,
Chanting the antifederal song.

Last spring, the solemn time drew nigh,
When Madam Congress ought to die,
While the Old Lady lay in prayer,
Rack'd with the anguish of despair,
Great Mr. G—, that modest man,
Was safe delivered of—a plan.
Alas fond man! thou tho't'st besure
Altho' thy Brat was *premature*,
If Hamilton would once retreat,
'Twould stand a chance to live, and eat.
But lo! before the second morn,
The wondrous Bastard prov'd still-born.
But hark! what sounds so loud, and clear,
Break on Columbia's tortur'd ear?
"G—t is come," the sounds reply,
"Let songs of triumph rend the sky."
Now mix'd with yonder motley throng,
The shabby Envoy struts along,
While mobs, &c. heart, and hand,
Welcome the demagogue to land.
See the French *tinder-box* take fire,
At every straggling spark of ire,
Flame round the realm in wild dismay,
And threaten all who disobey.
Hear him (O monstrous!) rave, and swear,
That France, and we, twin-sisters are,
So much alike, that Death, a dunce,
Will doubtless kill us both at once,
See him (O sad!) now sunk forlorn,
Beneath the utmost reach of scorn.
There let him, hid from every eye,
On fair C———'s bosom lie,
Till sister France shall intervene,
And wed him to Miss Guillotine.

But see the clouds of death draw nigh,
And shroud Columbia's fairest sky;
O'er Philadelphia's fated ground,
Disease and terror stalk around,
Despair adds horror to the gloom,
And crouds the mansions of the tomb.

One random shot from Fate's sure bow
Lays Boston's mighty monarch low;
See the fam'd Democratic race,
Prepare to shew their sovereign grace—
While to the wondering eye of day,
The lengthen'd cavalcades display
A pomp, which Kings would blush to own,
Where Freedom sinks beneath the throne;
Well might the patriot Adams fly
The shameful scene, with swimming eye.

Now trouble thickens fast around,
Duplaine comes tumbling to the ground;
While snug within his consul nest,
Bold Dannery enters his protest.
Now warm'd anew, Monsieur Genet,
Falls foul of Messrs. King and Jay,
Demands the retribution due him,
And seems to hint as if he'd sue 'em.
See him from York in swift retreat,
Tho' hungry, still afraid to eat,
Lest Greenleaf should disclose a tale,
To make the Envoy's cheeks turn pale.
Great child of negociation fly—
Ruin on thee has fix'd her eye;
Thy sweetheart Moultrie soon must leave thee,
Thy Charlestown soldiers cannot save thee;
For faction's sake do not delay,
Congress are counting out thy pay,
Soon thou wilt have it, never fear,
Made upin *bills* on Robespiere.

And now, methinks some snarlers say
'Before you end your tedious lay,
'Amongst the het'rogeneous race,
'Tom Greenleaf ought to find a place;
'That Libel on the best of MEN,
'Was doubtless written by his pen;
'And yet, how fast the coward flies,
'From Retribution's awful eyes.'
My heart disdains the sneaking soul,
Who durst not venture from his hole,
And ever will the wretch despise,
Who saves his ears by telling lies.

Hartford, Jan. 1st. 1794.

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. diw

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 14.

In committee of the whole, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the commercial intercourse of this country, with foreign nations.

Sketch of Mr. Madison's observations in reply to Mr. Smith.

Mr. Madison said, he had hoped that the gentleman up yesterday, would to-day have favored the committee with those arguments which the late hour yesterday, prevented him from bringing forward; however, as this did not appear his intention, he rose to make some remarks on the very important subject, now before the Legisla ture.

The subject before the committee, be acknowledged, is of a commercial nature; however, it will not be possible, he conceived, to do justice to it and to the interests of the United States without making some allusions to politics. The question as it at first presents itself is of a general nature; the committee are to determine how far it is the interest of this country, by commercial regulations, to vary the state of commerce now existing. He declared himself a friend to free trade, and gave it as his opinion, that it would be of general advantage if, all commerce was free; but to this rule there are, he conceived, exceptions. He instanced the navigation act of Great Britain as a proof of the effect of one exception on the prosperity of national commerce. This act, before the present revolution of France, when it produced its full effect, and because it was not counter-balanced by any similar acts on the part of rival nations, gave to Great Britain eleven twelfths of the shipping employed in her trade. The rapidity with which it produced its effects was not less remarkable, he said, than the extent of those effects.

The act passed in 1660; the foreign tonnage then employed in the British trade was to the British tonnage as one to four, in 1719 it was reduced to as one to nine; in 1750 it was as one to twelve, and in 1774, it was reduced to less than as one to twelve. There is another exception to the advantages of a free trade, where the situation of the country is such with respect to another, that by duties on the commodities of that other it shall, not only invigorate its own means of rivalship, but draw from that country the hands employed in the production of those commodities. When an effect like this can be produced it is so much clear gain, and is consistent with the general theory of national rights. What has been and ever will be the effect of leaving our commerce altogether to regulate itself? It is to submit it to be regulated by other nations. Suppose, that this country had a commercial intercourse with one nation only, and that we should admit of a free trade, and that nation proceeded on a monopolizing system, would not that nation enjoy all the carrying trade, and with it the maritime strength it confers be heaped upon a rival? Then just in the same proportion to the freedom we grant to the vessels of other nations with us, and to the burdens other nations impose on ours, with them will be the transfer of those maritime resources.

It had been remarked that this subject is not novel. It is as old as our nation, it has been discussed from our political birth, and it has exercised the thoughts and attention of reflecting persons ever since. In 1784 the States, at the recommendation of Congress, granted for a limited time certain powers to Congress, for the regulation of our common commercial interests; but this was found ineffectual. The States then, endeavored to attain this desireable object by concurrent regulations, which originated with Massachusetts, but ineffectually also Out of this experience rose the measures that terminated in the existing establishment, with a view to some permanent regulations and the vindication of our commercial rights. This was no more an object of the establishment of the present government by the people than it was their firm belief that some regulations on this head would be one of the first fruits of its operations. An attempt was one of the first fruits of those operations in the House, but this first experiment expired in the Senate, and there it fell, not from a dislike to the principle, but because a better mode, it was thought, could be devised than that proposed.

It was also urged, when the question was first agitated, at New-York, that such regulations then would not be well timed, considering that the execution of the treaty with Great Britain was yet depending, and that negociations for a treaty of commerce might soon be expected to be opened. It was thought by some, wise to wait the event of those negociations, that then the Legislature might proceed on furer ground, and act more unanimously. We have waited; the treaty is not executed, and we may infer from the communications of the executive that there is no negociations depending that should stop us. We have tried to bring about such a negociation, and we have failed; we have gained nothing from those nations with whom we have no treaty, and if we have been favored by one with whom we have a treaty, it is no doubt upon the idea that the policy we at present pursue is but of a temporary nature. Having seen the end of what was then pending, we are surely now free to take such measures as a regard to our interest may dictate, and if we find that the state of our commerce does not comport with that interest we are free, and bound to vary it so as to make it contribute to our welfare.

The propositions before the committee should be examined as they concern our navigation, our manufactures and the just principles of discrimination that ought to prevail in our policy to nations having treaties and not having treaties with us.

With respect to navigation it was conceded even by the gentleman up yesterday that our navigation is not upon the same footing by the regulations of the two nations with whom we have the greatest commercial intercourse. With respect to G. Britain, while they carry their own, or any other produce to any of our ports and take our own productions and that only to part of her dominions; in her West Indies our vessels are entirely excluded. The gentleman from South Carolina, viewed this part of the subject in a different point of light than it struck him, he said. He (Mr. Smith) considered it as a favour that our produce should be admitted in the British islands, when the same articles of the produce of other countries is positively excluded. This exclusion, he answered is merely a matter of form, it is of no consequence as this is the only country that can supply those articles; it is a prohibition that exists only upon paper but is never called into exercise.

To exhibit at a glance the effect of the British navigation act on our navigation it is sufficient to compare the quantity of American and British tonnage employed in our intercourse with Great Britain; the former, in 1790, amounted to 43,000 tons while the latter was 211,000 tons.—A change owing to a particular change of circumstances has taken place since that period in favor of the American; but the proportion in that year, as less influenced by accident, may with more propriety be taken for data. Further to shew the effect of British policy he compared the proportions of the domestic tonnage employed in our intercourse with other European nations, at that period. With Spain the American was to the Spanish as 5 to 1; with Portugal 6, 1; Netherlands 15, 1; Denmark 12, 1; France 5, 1; Great Britain 1, 5. One observation may be deduced from this view of the subject, that if it was the interest of this country to extend its navigation as far as it may be extended, by a transfer of commercial advantages from Great Britain to France, it might be encreased tenfold.

Gentlemen might wish to know the proportion which American tonnage bears to that of foreign nations founded on the document of the late state of things introduced into the house yesterday; he had made a calculation on this basis and found that, with Spain our tonnage is to the Spanish ns 16, 1; Portugal 17, 1; Netherlands 26, 1; Denmark 15, 1; Russia 14, 1; France between 4 and 5, 1; and Great Britain 1, 3.

This existing situation of our commerce is the more mortifying, when the nature and amount of our exports are considered. Our exports are not only necessaries of life or necessaries for mannfactures, and therefore of life to the manufacturer, and thence ought to command a good market where received at all, but the bulkiness of them gives an advantage over the exports of every other country. If we chose to adopt the principle of excluding other nations from our foreign trade, in order to encrease our maritime strength, the nation might secure the carriage of the whole of its exports leaving to other nations the carriage of theirs. Such a regulation would, to be sure, be subject to a very considerable inconvenience, that of returning empty from the markets to which we exported our commodities, and therefore would operate as a considerable tax upon the intercourse, but the reasoning does not lose weight on this account, and if such a regulation was confined to Great Britain this would be the effect, that Great Britain, instead of employing in her commerce with the United States 222,000 tons and 13320 seamen, could employ only 66,000 tons and 3960 seamen, and we in our trade with her, by the same means, would raise our number of tons to 156,000 and of seamen to 9360.

He did not suggest that it ever would be necessary to carry matters to this length but it was well to shew how far we have the right and power to extend our navigation and maritime strength, which view of the matter is a sufficient guarantee against any inimical views which may be formed to our disadvantage.

[Speech to be continued.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 6.

Letter from Lucombe Saint Michel, Representative to the People in Corsica, to the President of the Convention.

Calvi, October 1.

"Citizen President, my letter of the 16th of September, informed you of the answer which I gave to an English flag of truce, which I refused to receive. After having cut off my communication by sea with St. Florent and Bastia some English vessels gave the same summons to these two cities. I know not what was the answer of the officers who commanded there but I flatter myself that it was Republican. The English, after having examined Calvi and St. Florent, being of opinion that the latter place was more accessible than the former, was resolved to attack it. The attack was concerted with Paoli, who had come down from Corte to Murato, where, as usual, he prudently kept at a distance from the fire. For two days, two vessels cannonaded the battery of Fornelli, in the gulph of St. Florent; Leoneri, Ex-Legislator, commanded the land forces, and had along with him four field pieces, which the English had given him. The fire was brisk: we have not, as far as I am informed, lost one Frenchman; the English acknowledged that they lost 17 men, and had several wounded, among whom is a Captain of a ship, and Masseria, a friend of Paoli, and of rank among the English. A great storm having arisen during the engagement, the English re-embarked; they left the four field pieces to the Corsicans.—During the night, the French made a sortie from Bornelli; they attacked and pursued the Corsicans, and took from them four pieces of cannon. On the same day the Corsicans attacked St. Florent, Patrimonio, Barbagio, and Furiani; they were every where repulsed with loss.

"I received the details by way of the interior and from confidential persons, whom I had sent into Nebio. Such, Citizen President, are the men who sent to the bar of the Convention a Ferrandi, a Constantini, to declaim against me and my colleagues; and to protest, that the rebellious Administration and Paoli wished to be Frenchmen. I send to the Committee of Public Safety a very curious publication. I expect, with impatience, the approach of the English, and of the faithful subjects of Pitscal, the first to Calvi. The enemy know, without doubt, that the artillery of the place is out of order; but I am there, and I am every day exercising 210 cannoneers, who will do them more mischief than they are aware of. (Applauded.)

(Signed) "LACOMBE SAINT-MICHEL."

The committee of public safety presented a plan for lodging the young men in requisition at Paris. Osselin informed the Convention, that he had discovered in a concealed place, twelve hundred mattrasses, twelve hundred coverlets and camp equipage for almost eight thousand men. These articles belonged to the ci-devant Count d'Artois. Osselin demanded that they should be appropriated to the use of the young men. [Applauded and decreed.]

October 17.

Bunard de Jointer wrote from Mombeliard, the 10th of October as follows:

"I make use of a bit of paper found in the castle of the Duke of Wurtemberg, to tell you, that his principality belongs now to France. After having been informed that the little Duke had furnished his contingent to the allied armies, and that his children were in the Emperor's service, I have this morning entered Mombeliard with a battalion of Dole, 50 cavalry and some small artillery. We took the city without difficulty, nor was there a gun fired.

"I have laid hold of all the cash. Hitherto I have only found 18,000 livres, 7,000 sterling, in specie, there remains furniture in the castle to the amount of 15,000 livres, (6000 sterling) which I shall sell. I shall make haste to get the corn threshed, and send it to the army of the Rhine.

"I shall form a district, a municipality, and a club in this town, and sequester all the domains of the Prince.

"Feudal signs shall be replaced by the Cap of Liberty, and I shall try to revive the confidence of our assignats, which are very much discredited in this country.

October 18.

Thuriot proposed to sequestrate the effects of all the foreigners put in a state of arrest.---Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Letter from the Minister of War to the President of the Convention, dated Paris, October 17, 1793.

"Citizen President, our brave Republicans have fought with the slaves of the despots. The General in Chief is going to commence new operations."

Letter from Jourdan, General in Chief of the Army of the North, dated Head Quarters, Avejeus, October 10.

"Citizen Minister, the Republicans yesterday attacked the slaves. The right division, commanded by General Duquesnoy, has done wonders. The left division did not answer what was expected from it. The battle lasted from ten in the morning till the close of night. Our republicans conducted themselves, and fought with a courage worthy of free men.—The battle will re-commence to-morrow. I am going to set out. I hope to send you good news to-morrow——(Applauses.)

UNITED STATES.

GEORGE-TOWN, Jan. 9.

State of the Hotel Lottery this day.

Gain of the Wheel, 73,095 Dollars.

Tickets in the Wheel, 24,100.

Tickets are therefore worth 10 Dollars 3 Cents.

Capital Prizes now in the Wheel:—The Hotel; 1 of 25,000 Dollars; 1 of 20,000; 1 of 15,000, and 2 of 5,000.

WINCHESTER, Jan. 6.

From the Knoxville Gazette of Dec. 1.

Two Cherokee Indians, a fellow and a squaw, taken on the Tennessee, by Capt. Harrison, in a late scout, have been brought to this place; they inform, that the town on the south side of Hightower River, where a part of General Sevier's army had the late combat, is the principal place of rendezvous for the Creeks and Cherokees to assemble, previous to their coming in upon the frontiers; this town is principally inhabited by Creeks, and is governed by a Creek chief, called the Buffaloe-Horn. Since General Sevier's expedition, the Indians have done but very little mischief on the frontiers of this district; they have stolen a number of horses and cattle from the out settlements, and some small trails have been seen in different places.

On Monday last Nicholas Ball (passing from Golliber's creek to Wells's station, in Knox county) was fired on by five Indians, and received three bullets through his clothes. In the action which Captain Evans had at Hightower, Mr. Ball had two bullets shot through his hat.

Copy of a letter from Col. James Winchester, to Brigadier General James Robertson, dated Sumner county, Croft's Mill, Nov. 9, 1793.

SIR,

"Some horse's having been stolen, and Indians seen in this neighborhood, I ordered our Lieut. Snoddy, with thirty men, to scout the woods about the Caney Fork, and, if possible, discover their main encampment.

"On the 4th inst. he met two, who fled, and he pursued to a large camp near the Rock Island Ford of the Caney Fork. where he took 28 good Spanish blankets. two matchcoats, eight new brass kettles one fire-lock, three new swords, Spanish

blades, a bag of vermillion, powder and lead, ſeveral bayonets, ſpears, war-hatchets, bridles and halters. Evening coming on, he withdrew from the camp, about a mile, to an eminence, where he halted his men, and laid on their arms all night. About the dawn of day they appeared advancing, with trailed arms, and at about thirty yards diſtance a firing commenced, and was kept up, from three to four rounds, when the Indians retreated, leaving one fellow on the ground, and were ſeen to bear off ſeveral wounded. Lieutenant Snoddy had two men killed, and three wounded, it is hoped not mortally. Such conduct and bravery would do honor to veteran troops.

" I have the honor to be,

" Your obedient humble ſervant,

" JAMES WINCHESTER."

Brig. Gen. Robertſon,
Mero Diſtrict.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that the New Theatre now building and in great forwardneſs in this town, will be ready to open in three weeks from this date, ſhould no diſappointment or unexpected obſtructions delay the carrying on ſaid building. The citizens of Baltimore may then expect to derive the greateſt improvement and moſt rational entertainment that can flow from a well regulated Theatre. The company under the ſuperintendance of Meſſrs. WIGNELL and REINAGLE, now perform at Annapolis, three times a week, viz. on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday evenings.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 15.

We are informed, that the Amboy paſſage boat, which left this place on Chriſtmas laſt, was driven out to ſea, and had not been heard of until a few days paſt, when an account came, that after having loſt her bowſprit in a heavy gale, ſhe was caſt away on Long-Iſland ſhore, and every perſon, (upwards of 20) periſhed. Among the number were ſeveral young perſons whoſe parents live in this city.

BOSTON, January 4.

The Legiſlature of the State of Maryland, has enacted a Law for erecting a Bank in the diſtrict of Columbia, one of the objects of which is to facilitate the preparations for the permanent reſidence of Congreſs. It is to conſiſt of 10,000 *ſhares of* 100 *dollars each ſhare, and ſubſcriptions therefor are opened at George-town, under the care of Meſſrs. Samuel Blodget, jun. William Deakins, jun. Uriah Forreſt, John Maſon, John Templeman, and eight other gentlemen mentioned in the act.*

We underſtand that ſubſcriptions, for the releaſe from captivity of our unhappy brethren now held in ſlavery and chains at Algiers, are opened in Philadelphia, New-York, in this town, and ſeveral other places. May the God of benevolence inſpire the hearts of thoſe who have ability to beſtow, with the inclination to forward this noſt humane and virtuous undertaking!

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 17.

Extract of letter from Cadiz, dated November 6, 1793.

" We have juſt received advice that the Emperor of the Eaſtern part of Morocco, Muley Solyman, has declared the country from Salle to St. Crur in rebellion, and intimated to the Conſuls, that in three months after date thereof, he will ſend his Cruizers to make prize of any veſſel which they meet trading with the intermediate towns; which let ſerve for your government—as that three of the Algerine Frigates that were this ſide of the Streights with a Brig, had already returned to the Streights; they had no more than one prize with them, her name is not known —ſhe was loaded with flour."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool to his friend in New-York, dated October 29.

" I have this inſtant received a letter from our friend P. H. now in Toulon, with a cargo of grain from Baltimore; he mentions that the Spaniards have been completely defeated in ſeveral engagements, and are running out of France, faſter than they came in; that the French are every where victorious, and that the National Convention ſent orders to the different armies, to be before Toulon by the firſt of November; that they may be ſucceſsful is my ſincere wiſh, and that of every true ſon of Liberty. That the combined armies have been defeated is true, but kept from being made public for fear of diſheartening the troops, and of encouraging thoſe who are diſaffected to the Britiſh government.

" I muſt now inform you how matters ſtand in this country. In ſeveral counties the people have roſe up againſt government, with the cry of—No War! The militia have been called out, which has exaſperated the people ſo much, that they have come to a reſolution not to give up, until they receive a redreſs of grievances and no war; I aſſure you, my friend, it is really alarming and ſhould France invade this country as they have threatened to do, they will find that a majority of the people will flock to their ſtandard; ſhould parliament not make ſome very great conceſſions ſoon to appeaſe the people, the event will be the downfall of monarchy in Great Btitain. The truth of the above, I will anſwer for, and you have my leave to make it as public as poſſible."

I am your friend and
humble ſervant, J. T.

Events of the above nature may juſt as eaſily be kept ſecret, as a great fire in a populous city.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

FABLE.

An heir juſt come to his eſtate,
Whoſe proſpects were immenſely great,—
Reſolv'd, his wealth to realize,—
A noble wood to ſacrifice;—
By luſty ſtrokes the foreſt fell—
The ſequel let the fable tell—
He curs'd his folly and his fate,
When ſad repentance came too late.
Wiſe men of Gotham—hear I beg,
Nor kill the eagle for the egg;—
Your *banking ſtock* ſome future day,
May ſave you from b'ing ſwept away.

Pennſylvania Hoſpital, 1ſt Mo. 15.

THE Contributors are requeſted to meet at the Hoſpital on 3d day the 28th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to examine a ground plan, with ſeveral eſtimates of the buildings, which are propoſed to be extended to accommodate a greater number of Lunatic Patients, and for other uſes. Alſo to determine the propriety of building the enſuing ſeaſon.

By order of a board of Managers.

SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

N. B. The Printers of the News-Papers in this City, will oblige the Contributors, by inſerting the above Advertiſement.

At a general meeting of the Stockholders in the Inſurance Company of North America, duly ſummoned, and held at their office, on the 14th inſt.

It was ordained, that for the better regulation and management of the affairs of the ſaid Stockholders, twenty-five directors be choſen at the preſent, and all future elections.

And the following gentlemen were returned by the Judges as duly elected Directors for the preſent year, viz.

Joſeph Ball	Peter Blight
Samuel Blodget	John Craig
Thos. Fitzſimons	Standiſh Forde
John Fry, jun.	J. Hollingſworh
John Leamy	Arch. M'Call
Wm. M'Mutrie	Magnus Miller
Tho. L. Moore	John M. Neſbitt
Philip Nicklin	Charles Pettit
Robt. Ralſton	John Roſs
Robt. Smith	Walter Stewart
John Swanwick	Thos. Tingey
John Vaughan	Francis Weſt

John Wilcocks.

The DIRECTORS met on the 15th inſt. for the purpoſe of chooſing a Preſident, and upon examining the ballots, it appeared that JOHN M. NESBITT, Eſq. was unanimouſly re-elected.

Extract from the Minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'y.
Jan. 16th, 1794.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The practice of private perſons and ſelf-created clubs, offering addreſſes to foreign miniſters is a very pretty one. It gives room for a miniſter who abhors the myſtery and foppery of courts to practiſe in cabinets affairs—that is to ſay, as the faſhion now ſtands in the out of door-buſineſs, the candor and frankneſs he ſo much admires. The dangerous damps and vapors of intrigue are diſſipated, when the *talk* is held and belts and wampum exchanged in the open light and air. Foreigners when they read our newſpapers will be confirmed in their old belief, that we are half Indians—that our tribes meet under the trees and receive preſents from foreign envoys, and ſmoke with them the pipe of peace. Several of our Jacobins promiſe as much loyalty to France, as the Long-Iſland and Geneſee tribes profeſs to the State of New-York.—Will they not ſay, thoſe wild Arabs of the American woods have no regular government, becauſe it is plain they negotiate without any: Each man appearing in his own perſon according to the ſtate of nature, to hear what an envoy has to ſay. It is alſo plain ſay they, that theſe Arabs are not Independent in their government, becauſe they are obliged to profeſs to this foreign agent, more reſpect and affection for his government than for their own.

COMMUNICATION.

It ſeems the report, " of Citizen Genet's having attempted to raiſe an army of 5000 Americans at South-Carolina," (*like* a former *report*) *turns out* to be ſomething like a lie! *It is, therefore, rather to be regretted, that a* certificate *was not obtained upon the occaſion from the* chief-juſtice *of South-Carolina, which might have been* here recorded, *with* a former *one.*

[Greenleaf's Pat. Reg.]

In the trial of the late Queen of France, that perogative of death, which reaſoning mortals cannot be ſuppoſed to exerciſe, but with circumſpection, ſolemnity and awe, appears to have been attended with circumſtances, which ſtrike humanity to its moſt keen vibrations. The priſoner at the bar, has rights; nor can the chains of death diſfranchiſe him from a claim to tenderneſs. That the criminal may die—is it not enough that he ſhould be condemned on full conviction?—Why then ſhould a defenceleſs female, on whom nature has conferred the rights of protection and tenderneſs from mankind—be ſtabbed at the bar of juſtice, with an accuſation of no weight in her condemnation—Such as could only ſting her with a new deviſed torment—ſuch, as its bare probability would be a diſgrace to nature; as there does not exiſt in nature a poſſibility to acknowledge.

[*Colum. Gaz.*]

☞ *The Subſcribers to the New Theatre are requeſted to meet at the City Tavern tomorrow evening the* 18*th inſt. at* 6 *o'Clock, to receive the report of their Committee.*

HENRY HILL, CHAIRMAN.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Friday, Jan. 17, 1794.

The article in the French language which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States received yeſterday, is a navigation act paſſed by the National Convention the 27th September laſt.

A memorial was read from A. G. Frauncis, praying for a copy of the report on his petition, &c. laid on the table.

After reading and refering ſome other petitions, the houſe went into committee of the whole, on the appropriatiou bill—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion, during which, Mr. Baldwin roſe repeatedly, for the purpoſe of enquiring into the exceſs of various ſums appropriated for contingencies and other purpoſes, above the ſums heretofore appropriated—his object was, that a committee ſhould be appointed to make particular enquiry into the reaſons of theſe exceſſes, and to report. A motion was at length made and carried, for the riſing of the committee. In the houſe Mr. Baldwin made a motion for the appointment of a ſpecial committee, to enquire into the cauſe of, and report on the expediency of theſe exceſſes—This motion was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

The Houſe took into conſideration the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the memorial of Daniel Parker—the ſubſtance of the report is, that it may be for the intereſt of the United States, to compound the debt due from the memorialiſt, and ſuggeſts the expediency of veſting a power ſomewhere to make the compoſition.

It was moved that a committee ſhould be appointed to prepare and report a bill purſuant to the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury—ſome debate enſued on this motion, it was oppoſed on the ſcore of precedent—and that it might be better for the United States to loſe the debt, than to eſtabliſh a precedent which might open a door to every delinquent debtor of the United States.—If the memorialiſt is an honeſt man, and has any property, he will throw himſelf on the juſtice and humanity of his country.—The conduct of the petitioner in withdrawing from his country, and his conſequent deportment were reprobated.

In ſupport of the motion, it was ſaid, that the only queſtion was, whether the United States would inſiſt on receiving the whole of their demand, and get nothing, or compromiſe their demand and receive ſomething.

This it was ſaid, was not eſtabliſhing a precedent; it was ſimply following the cuſtom eſtabliſhed in all ſimilar caſes by individuals—it was true that public bodies adopt generally a more rigid line of conduct, and perhaps with propriety in moſt caſes—but in the preſent inſtance the memorialiſt is out of the country, out of the reach of the laws; he is able to pay ſomething, but is not willing to be diveſted of all his property and be ſtill bound to diſcharge a balance he never can pay.

Mr. Nicholas propoſed the following motion as a ſubſtitute for the firſt motion, —that a committee be appointed to enqure whether D. Parker and Co. have any equitable or other claims to a reduction of the balances which appear againſt them, on the books of the treaſury of the United States, and report ſpecially thereon to the houſe.

This motion after ſome further debate was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

It was then voted that the Houſe proceed to the conſideration of the report of the ſelect committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Frauncis—ſome converſation enſued reſpecting the diſcuſſion of this report with open galleries, on account of a communication of a confidential nature, made to the ſelect committee.—The rule of the Houſe, the Speaker obſerved, required that the queſtion for cloſing the galleries ſhould be privately diſcuſſed, on which it was ordered that they ſhould be cleared.

STOLEN,

A few days ago, from No. 6, Lætitia Court,

A Silver Table-Spoon,

Marked I. C maker's name R. H. Whoever returns ſaid Spoon to the owner, ſhall receive One Dollar reward, and no queſtions aſked.

N. B. Silverſmiths and others are requeſted to ſtop ſaid ſpoon, if offered for ſale, and give notice as above.

Jan. 17. eod3t

Just Imported,

From LONDON, *DUBLIN and* GLASGOW,
And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
At No. 118, *Market street*,
A Large and Valuable
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Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792
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on christianity
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Saugnier and Brisson's voyage
Richon's voyage to Madagascar
Townsend's travels in Spain
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Smellie's translation of Buffon
Berwick's history of quadrupeds
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History of birds
Philips's history of inland navigation
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History of France, in 3 vols.
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Sketches of the Hindoos
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Present state of Nova-Scotia
Present state of Hudson's Bay
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Lavater on physiognomy, abridged
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Kisses of Secundus
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Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillant's travels, with superb engravings
Dowman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Berington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
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Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Walls on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabaut's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
Chaptal's chemistry.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11. d

George Bringhurst,

COACH-MAKER,
In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaises, kittereens, windsor sulkeys and chairs, and harness of every description, in the neatest and newest fashion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the best seasoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the least doubt but he will be able to give satisfaction to those who please to employ him.

He has for sale, several carriages almost finished, such as coachees, an Italian windsor chair, hung on steel springs, a light phæton for one or two horses, and a sulkey with a falling top.

Carriages sold on Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.
Frankford, Dec. 16. t&stf.

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No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
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VOLUME X. OF
ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;
BY WHICH
The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digested into the form of
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THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.
December 10. 2awtIJ.

A New Publication.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold by
R. AITKEN,
No. 22, *Market street*,
TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Useful Knowledge, Vol. 3. *Price* 20/ *in boards*

☞ The subscribers are requested to call as above directed for the 3d vol. where may be had, complete setts uniformly printed.

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14. Accurate determination of the right ascension and declination of Bootes, and the Pole Star. *Andrew Ellicott, Esq.*
15. Account of several Houses in Philadelphia, struck with Lightning, on June 7th, 1789. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
16. An Account of the effects of a stroke of Lightning on a House furnished with two Conductors. *David Rittenhouse, and Francis Hopkinson, Esqrs.*
17. Experiments and Observations on Evaporation in cold Air. *C. Wistar, M. D.*
18. Postscript to Mr. Barton's Letter, to Dr. Rittenhouse, of the 17, of March, 1791.
19. New Notation of Music. *Mr. R. Patterson.*
20. Observations on the Theory of Water Mills, &c. *W. Waring.*
19. Astronomical Observations. *David Rittenhouse.*
20. A letter relative to a method of finding the sum of the several powers of the Sines, &c. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
21. Index Florae Lancastriensis. *Henrico Muhlenberg, D. D.*
22. Investigation of the power of Dr. Barker's Mill, as improved by James Rumsey, with a description of the mill. *W. Waring.*
23. A Thermometrical Journal of the temperature of the Atmosphere and Sea, on a voyage to and from Oporto, with explanatory observations thereon. *Jonathan Williams, Esq.*
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26. An account of some of the principal dies employed by the North American Indians. Extracted by the late *Mr. Hugh Martin.*
27. An account of the beneficial effects of the Cassia Chamæcrista in recruiting worn-out lands, and in enriching such as are naturally poor; together with a botanical description of the plant. *James Greenway of Virginia.*
28. An account of a hill on the borders of North Carolina, supposed to have been a volcano, in a letter from a Continental officer, to *Dr J. Greenway*, Virginia.
29. An Account of a poisonous plant, growing spontaneously in the southern part of Virginia. Extracted from a paper by *Dr. James Greenway, Virginia.*
30. Description of a Machine for measuring a ship's way. *Francis Hopkinson. Esq.*
31. An Inquiry into the question, whether the Apis Mellifica, or true Honey Bee, is a native of America. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M.D.*
32. An Account of a Comet. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
33. CADMUS or a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language, illustrating, by a Philosophical division of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Essay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Surd and consequently, Dumb to speak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philosophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and sold by the Publisher hereof.
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36. An easy and expeditious method of dissipating the noxious Vapour commonly found in Wells and other subterraneous places. *Ebenezer Robinson, Esq.*
37. A method of draining Ponds in level grounds. *Jesse Higgins.*
38. Observations on the severity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilson.*
39. A Description of a new Standard for Weights and Measures; in a letter from Mr. John Cooke, of Tipperary in Ireland.
40. Description of a SPRING-BLOCK, designed to assist a Vessel in sailing. *Francis Hopkinson, Esq.* Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.
December 20. eod2w.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOR the benefit of those who maybe concerned it may not be improper to notice, that the United States, by their Act of the 12th of February 1793, ordered that all Claims of the description therein mentioned, and which originated previous to the 4th of March 1789: be presented at the Treasury on or before the first day of May 1794, otherwise they will "for ever thereafter, be barred, and excluded from settlement or allowance." And as there may be several Creditors of the United States, holding Certificates or other Securities, which form a part of the Domestic Debt, and who wish to subscribe to the Loan, they are reminded that the term for receiving subscriptions at the Treasury, is by the Act of the United States, passed the second of March last, extended to the last day of June, 1794.

The following is an extact from the Act of Limitation above referred to:

SECTION I. "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled—That all claims upon the United States, for Services or Supplies, or for other cause, matter or thing, furnished or done, previous to the 4th day of March 1789, whether founded upon Certificates, or other written documents from Public Officers or otherwise, which have not already been barred by any Act of Limitation, and which shall not be presented at the Treasury before the first day of May 1794, shall for ever after be barred and prescribed from settlement or allowance: Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to affect Loan-Office Certificates, Certificates of Final Settlements, Indents of Interest, Balances entered in the books of the register of the treasury commonly called registered certificates, loans of monies obtained in foreign countries, or certificates issued pursuant to the Act, intitled "An Act, making provision for the Debt of the United States.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Sussex County, ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Suffex, beginning at a Chefnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Treecorner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters B and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaoste-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.
MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.
Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

E. OSWALD,

No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encouragement offers

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

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